deriving round-trip network latency of said wireless network in response to said monitoring.

30. (New) The method of claim 29 wherein said monitoring step includes:

receiving requests and responses from at least one node located remotely from said receiver on the network;

isolating features of received requests and responses and logging times associated with each; and

A1 Cont

calculating, in response to said logging, latency associated with said network and latency associated with said node.

31. (New) The method of claim 29 wherein the monitoring step includes:

monitoring HTTP traffic flowing between a web server and a web client over the wireless network; and

using the web server's initial HTTP reply packet as the logical dividing line for the web client to web server HTTP packet exchange,

wherein said logical dividing line is used to distinguish initial web server reply time from wireless network transport time.

32. (New) The method of claim 29 wherein the monitoring step includes using an IP Header sequence number to help distinguish out-of-order TCP packets from retransmitted TCP data packets each carrying HTTP data.

33. (New) The method of claim 29 wherein the monitoring step includes using an initial exchange between said server and said client and TCP header flags to determine whether an initial HTTP reply is retransmitted.

A1 Cancel

34. (New) The method of claim 29 wherein the monitoring step includes:

continually calculating network retransmission time; and

taking said calculated network retransmission time into account when computing web server processing time and TCP connect time and the number of packets lost.

35. (New) The method of claim 29 further including using an HTTP initial request and reply to determine if the content of at least one web page hosted by the web server is static or dynamic.

36. (New) The method of claim 29 further including discounting at least one retransmitted HTTP Get or HTTP Post request from said client as web server processing time. --